Nee 567 and 513 Broadway, Introduces This Day, Introduces This Day, INTRODUCES THE DAY, LADIES' PURS,

CHILDREN'S PURS, CHILDREN'S FURS, CHILDREN'S FURS-Gents' Fun GLOVES, GENTS' FOR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROSES.

LADIES' FURS,

GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE.
Nos 507 and 5.3 Broadway.

LADIES' FURS.

THE CLOTHING TRADE RETAIL PRICES CURRENT OF THE SEASON

AT EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WARRISONS, Nos. 66 AND 61 FULTON ST.

BETWEEN GOLD AND CLIFF-STS. All the new styles of allk vestings ... 2 56 to Fancy velvet vests ... 2 50 to Consimere vests ... 1 to 

EVANS. Nos. 66 and 65 Fulton-at.

The Secretary of State hereby notifies the citizens of New York that
WHITE, THE HATTER,
Has opened his Fall, NYLE OF HATE, and car supply them all
with the Lewest fashion at No. 216 BROADWAY OFFORTE &T.

THE FALL HAT sold by KNOX is testy in style, nect in appearance, and derivated in material. Every one who desires to have a fastionable mat, should purchase at KNOX's Hat Emperson, 212 Broadway, north-east corner of Fulton-ea. NOT ASTONISHING .- It is not at all astonisping

that No 813 Broadway should now be the resort of the fashion and beauty of the Metrapolis. No women because Castract. Lades' Gattas and Snoz Store at there, and because Castract. In the the freet and most Gabinonaire assortment that on be produced. To partonize Castract. Is to get exactly what you desire in the way of fine Snozs and Gatters, at a fair price. FURNITURE-EXTRAORDINY.

The finest kind of Broadway FURNITURE can be purchased of R. P. DEGRAFF, at No. 67 Howery, at about noil Broadway prices. He employs 185 hends, and lays in his stock for not each. His store is 250 feet deep and six stories high, filled from roof to basement with all qualities of FURNITURE and MATTERESES, and he says he will not allow himself to be undersoid by any main. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

HERRING'S PATEST OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world.

B. C. HERRING & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Plattet Post-Office address, Box No. 3,600.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. PALACE GARDEN.

KARPER'S COMMINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing Mortising, and Boring,
Is Now on Exhibitions.

See advertisement under the head of machinery classhers.

Ato and Homestran Company (incorporated by the State o New-York), Office No. 148 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, to quantities as desired, Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, &c. HOMES FOR ALL.—THE AMERICAN EMIGRANT

IMPORTED JEWELRY -- We invite attention to our new patterns of imported jewerry, comprising Etruscan, Huameled, Diamond, and other styles. Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Neckisces, Cohins, Lockets &c., in great valiety, at Osborky, Boardman & Townsend's, No. 547 Broadway, corner

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, say, durable, and fit to a charm. No abrinking or turning up behind. BAYCHELORS HAIR DVE; the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dys known. Applied at the Factory, No 25c Broadway, opposite the Park. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SIRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TERTHING.

strely cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery, and DIARRUES, WIND CHOLIC, and all diseases incident to the process
of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and healts
to the infant. PERFECTLY SAFE IN ALL CASES. Sold by all tiets, 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 18 Cedar SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING-MACHINE .... \$100

well known to be without any successful rival in the market Much has recently been published in regard to various stitu-made by Sewing-Machines. Singer's Machines make the b SINGER'S MACHINES make the book

stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

Family Sawisc-Machines at \$50 and \$75 are capable of performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

\*For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover
b Baker's is the best and accordingly purchased it."—[N. Y.

OFFICE TEMPORARILY AT No. 501 BROADWAY. No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYR. NEW SEWING-MACHINES.

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AGENTS WANTAD

Eacle SEWING-MACHINE Co., No. 411 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES-WAT

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. W MEELER & Tribundy use."— Tribuns.

"We prefer them for family use."— Tribuns.

"They are the favorites for families"— Trues.

Office, No. Ste Broadway, N. Y. BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES.

FAMILY MACHINES.
PRICES REDUCED FROM \$80 to \$50.
BATTHOLP'S MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

PAMILY KNITTING-MACHINES,
Making Hosiery sud Fancy Knitting,
H. C. Lee Agent,
Fo 514 Broadway, up state, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES Alivi,

Of all descriptions.

Silver and Played Ware.

Gro. C. Allers, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 415 Broad way, one door below Canalest,

Formerly No. 11 Wallet. REMOVAL .- The subscribers would respectfully

inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their Den store, Na 589 BROADWAY, corner of Prince et., which is now opened with an entire new stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 560 Broadway, New-York.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and cheapest article for Dressing,
Beautiying, Cleaning, Curims,
Preserving and Restories the Hair.
Ladies, try it.
For saley Druggies and Perfumer.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,

At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WARA LUNG.
WHILL CURE WARA BY OMACHS,
WHIL CURE WARA BY OMACHS,
WHIL CURE WARA BY OMACHS,
WHIL CURE GRANKAL DEBLITY.
And for pulfying and enriching the blood are absolutely surpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a spiritual.

mupased. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial.

To prevent count rights the Proprietor's name is blown in the Glass of each Bottle. The usual discount to the trade. Directions for use accompany each buttle. For sale by Chas Widdifield, Nos 649 and 651 Broadway, Coursa Fox, No. 51 Barelay-st., and Mrs. Hayes, 125 Fulton-st. Stocklyn, and by all Drugasta.

THE ORIGINAL BRIDGEWATER PAINT, OF NEW-

JERSEY
Established 1850.
Forming a complete Mesalic Conting for Roofs, Outside Work
or Buildings, Bridges, Deck and Huils of Vessels, Railroad Care, for Buildings, Bridges, Deck and and Alexander York. Are Depot, No. 72 Maiden-Lane, New-York. Hicks & Betts, Agenta.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS purify the blood, and thus remove all disease from the system. A slople trisi will place the Live Fills and Phen. X BITTERS beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every pulsent. Soid by Dr. William B. Moffat, No. 335 Broawsy, Sold by Dr. W. And by all Drogsista

RUPTURE CURED-BY MARSH & Co.'s RADI-CO. S. KADI-CAL CURE TRUES. Also, BILE ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various reins, Suproaters and Shoulder Bracks. Instruments for Seformities made to order. No. 2 Vessy-st., Astor House N. Y. Ladies private rooms and female attendants. Also, Marsh, Cor-lies & Co., No. 5 West 4th-st. Cincinnst!, Ohio. "BALDWIN'S" CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. The Largest to the City. Built by Wm. B. Astor. esq., expressly for the business.

The largest assortment of fashionable Fall, and WISTER CLOTH ING, of every variety, taste and eyls, ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in this city. \$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway. The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the Custom and other Departments of this establishment. Laures, please call and examine the Children's Department.

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FINE WATCHES, FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY, SHAVER, PLAYER WARE, AC.

A. C. BEREDICT'S OLD STAND.

ESTABLISHED at No. 28 Box-ry in 1818.

Stere blasted in 1859, and New Stock of Goods.

STRANGERS will find it to their interest to examine our Stock, as all goods sold are warranted to be as represented. Terms 25 per cent below Broadway prices.

WATCHES repaired and warranted.

A. C. BENEBUCT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS Are the only reliable mediation for the cure of all billions symptoms, do rangement of atoms hand bowels, aid sores, ulcers, and cancers Manufactory, No. 50 Maidendane, N. V.

Wigs, \$8; Tourses and Hair Dys.-Cam-EROS'S Memnifectory. No 199 Folices et., Brooklyn, inventor the new Human Hais Foundation Wilds. Our stock of Ladies Half Wigs, Braids, etc., is unequaled. Our reliable Hair Dye and wholesale and retail.

## Nem-Flork Dailn Cribmue

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessity for gubilestion, but as a guaranty, for his good feith.

We cannot undertake by return rejected Communications.

Summer letters for THE Tainans should to all cases be addressed to Boxacz Germiney & Co.

To Advertisers.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who merchants, manufacturers, investors, and all who
have Wares, inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must adrectise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is
no other Advertising medium so good as The Warker Triscuss.
It has a larger circulation than any other ness-paper in the world,
oirculating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers,
Mechanics, &c. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

#### Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWIN D. MORGAN, GOV FRNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The gathered harvest and the varied huesof Autum admonth us that another year is drawing to a close. To us, as a Sinte and a Nation, it has been a year of countless blessings. The labors of the bushandman have been most abundantly re-warded. Commerce and manufactures are recovering from the great prestration into which the late revulsion had thrown them. The pestilence, so much dreaded at our principal scaport, has been happily averted, and health has reigned within our borders been happily averted, and health has reigned within our borders. While vast multitudes of foreign lanes have been summoned from their bornes to engage in bloody conflict, or to stand in battle array, we have been permitted, in the Providence of God, to continue in the enjoyment of freedom and self-government, and to pursue, amid the pleasures and comforts of our own firesides, our unexampled career of peace and presperity. These and the unnumbered other bounties which have been showered opon us as a speople, and as individuals, should serve to remied us that the homage of grateful hearts is due to Him from whom these merries flow.

remind us that the homage of grateful hearts is due to Him from whom these mercies flow.

I do, therefore, in humble, reverence, appoint Thursday, the TWANTY-FOURTH DAY OF NOYMBER NEXT, as a day of general Funksgivitz and Praise to Almighty God; and I invite all persons to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and to unite in public decisrations of their gratitude to our Heavenly Fasher, the Author and Oliver of every blessing.

In witness whereof, I have heresaid signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the Sate, at the City of Alle.

[L. s.] bany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hunared and fifty-aims. By the Governor.

(Signed) George Bliss, jr., Private Secretary.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Arabia, from Boston, close in this city to-day at 14 and 4 p. m.

Mayor Tiemann has vetoed the resolutions of the

Common Council to release certain East River Ferries. His argument will be found in another The Republicans had an easy victory at the town election in New-London yesterday. Their majority

was about 100. In Bridgeport, the entire Republican ticket was chosen by an increased majority. The great International Cricket Match commenced yesterday at Hoboken, the New Yorkers taking the first innings and making a very poor

show. Thousands of spectators were present

We give elsewhere a complete report.

We have some later news from Venezuels. The French Chargé des Affaires had been sent out of the country on two days' notice. His opposition to the existing Government, and participation in the late bloody revolution, are the causes alleged for driving him away. Gen. Rubin, with the Government forces, had taken the town of Marguetia, near Laguayra, but the rebel Gen. Aguado escaped. Barcelons had been retaken, and the Government forces were everywhere victorious. The revolutionists, or rather robbers, had committed the most outrageous excesses, murdering and plundering to a featful extent. From present accounts, however, their triumph is at an end.

La Mountain and Haddock are safe at Ottawa (Bytown) in Canada. They landed about 150 miles north of Ortaws in the great Canadian Wilderness. at a point about 50 miles west of Lake St. John, the head of the Saguenay River, and about midway between the St. Lawrence River and James's Bay. The place is about 300 miles north of Watertown, so that they must have had a northerly current. This disproves the story of the balloon having been seen 50 miles south-east of Watertown, over St. Lawrence County; unless the current suddenly changed. La Mountain telegraphs that he has lost everything. They were four days without food, and without the means of making a fire. They were fortunately discovered by Mr. Cameron, who was looking for timber, probably along the headwaters of the Gatineau River. Indian guides were found, who brought them down to Ottaws in bark canoes. They were less than five hours in the air, and must have landed about 10 o'clock at night, having traveled at the rate of a mile a migute, the balloon being from four to five miles from the earth. This extraordinary voyage due north strikes a hard blow at the favorite theory of a steady easterly current in the upper strata of the atmosphere. Ten hours further travel in their direction would have brought them to the point where Sir John Franklin is supposed to have perished. The public will await with lively interest the complete details of this most extraordinary and perilous adventure.

The State Election in California has resulted, like all former Elections in that State, in the triumph of the Pro-Slavery party. In a single con test-that of 1855-the Democratic party was defeated, simply because the "American" party, then just organized, was regarded by the Southrons in California as more favorable to "the peculiar insti "tution" than the Democratic party, then under the lead of Broderick, McDougal, & Co. Ever since, as always before, whatever ticket bore the Democratic label, with the Pro-Slavery indorsement, triumphed almost of course. The advices just at hand by the Overland Mail indicate the election of the bulk of the Buchanan State and Legislative tickets by a very large plurality over of Miquelon and St. Pierre, but under the same the divided Opposition-a result that has been in-

over Mesers. Baker, McKibbin and O'Mears, supported by the united Opposition.

Believing that a different result was entirely within the reach of the Opposition, we cannot help regretting that it was not achieved. In our judgment, the fatal mistake was made when the Republican State Committee, after awaiting the appearance of the call of the Anti-Lecompton State Convention, called a rival gathering to meet so as to anticipate the doings of the other wing of the Opposition. Had a different course been taken-had the Anti-Lecompton Democracy been allowed to take the lead, but requested to make their call so broad as to give standing-room on their platform to all opponents of the Lecompton fraud and its authors-and had the Convention assembled under this call been composed of Anti-Lecompton men of whatever antecedents, and nominated a corresponding ticket, with the hearty assent of the entire Opposition, we believe that ticket might have been chosen, and Cenfernia thus redeemed from ter protraced thraidem to the Slave Power. As it is, all is probable lost but the lesson, which we trust is not lost, but will prove fruitful of instruction and profit. No United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature just elected.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS. Elections were held yesterday in the States of

Georgia, Florida. MISSISSIPPI. The two former elect Representatives in Con-

gress, who will nearly all be "Democrats;" those from Mississippi of the intensely Pro-Slavery, fireeating sort. In Georgia, the Presidential aspirations of Mesers. Cobb and Toombs seem to exert : moderating influence on a majority of the party; and it is probable that they will succeed in turning Mr. Iverson (a fire-ester) out of his sest in the Senate and filling it with one who will indorse whatever may be done at Charleston next Summer If Mr. Cebb aspires to the seat, be will probably secure it; if not, Mr. Stephens would seem entitled to it if he will consent to resppear in public life Florida, we believe, elects none but local and per haps judicial officers this year.

On Tuesday of next week, Elections will be held in the States of

PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, MINNESOTA.

with a Territorial Election, if we mistake not-and if so, we trust the last one-in KANSAS. Of these States, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota are gallantly contested, and we believe the Republicans will- as we know they can-carry each and all of them. The usual remissness of Republicans, when a Presidential Election is not impending, may de-

feat us in Ohio or Iowa, but we do not anticipate such a result. State Officers and Legislatures are to be chosen in each of these States, with a Member of Congress (to fill a vacancy) in Ohio; while United States Senators in place of George E. Pugh (Dem.) in Ohio, and James Harlan (Rep.) in Iowa are to be chosen by the Legislatures now to be elected.

In Minnesota, State Officers, Members of Congress (two), and a Legislature, are to be chosen; and that Ligislature fills the seat in the United States Senate lately vacated by Gen. Shields. The People are fully aroused, and we have no other doubts as to the result than those incited by the notorious proclivity of the Democratic managers in Minnesota to fraudulent voting and bogus returns If they carry their State this year, it can only be done as it was in 1857, by illegal voting and spurious returns. As they have the returning officers in the newly organized counties, the State Canvassers, and the Supreme Court, to which body alone could a legal appeal be taken from the officially declared result, we expect that they will cheat enough to carry their ticket. If they fail, it will be because. like their brethren last year in the Aroostock Congressional District of Maine, they underestimate the legal Republican insjority that

they must overcome. Among the canvassers on the Republican side in Minnesota, we remark the names of John P. HALE of New-Hampshire, KINSLEY S. BINGHAM SCHUYLER COLFAX of Indians, FRANCIS P. BLAIR of Missouri, JOHN F. FARNSWORTH of Illinois, CARL SHURZ of Wisconsin, and STEWART L. WOODFORD of New-York, beside most of the Republican candidates and other citizens of Minnesota. Each party seems to be doing its utmost.

-Indiana chooses only County Officers this year -Pennsylvania chooses two subordinate State Officers, part of a Senate, and a House, and ought to be carried against the Lecomptonites by an increase even on the overwhelming majority of last year: but we greatly fear that apathy, local dissenions and the absence of any exciting stake like the choice of a Governor or Members of Congress, endangers even the preservation of last year's as cendancy. We entreat the opponents of Buchanan ard his policy to arouse even at this late hour, and make arrangements for calling out a full vote. If but a three-fourth vote is out, the State may be temporarily lost.

### THE NEWFOUNDLAND CONTROVERSY

In the two great wars between France and Encland, which resulted in the peace of Utrecht, one of the chief points of contention was the posses sion of Newfoundland, or rather of the fisheries carried on upon the coasts of that island. This war terminated to the advantage of the English. to whom was conceded the nominal sovereignty of the whole island-reserving, however, to the French the exclusive right of fishing on all that part of the shore from Cape Bonavista, on the east coast, around by Cape Norman, the northern extremity, to Cape Roche on the western coast-but without any right to settle on the soil, or to erect any structures, except fishing stations and buts for the fishermen. By the peace of 1763, which resulted in the loss by France of all her North American dominion, the French fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland were still further curtailed. She received, however, the little islands of St. Pierre and Misuelon, on the south-eastern coast but on the condition that they should not be fortified, but should be used only for the fishery.

By the peace of 1783, at the close of the American war, the French fishery was placed in a somewhat better condition. The exclusive right of fishing was to commence on the east coast at Cape St. John's, a little north of 50° of N. latitude, and thence to extend round Cape Norman, through the Straits of Belle Isle, and down the west coast as far as Cape Ray, the south-western point of the irland. The French also retained the little islands

the divided Opposition—a result that has been inevitable since the failure of the Republicans and Anti Lecompton Democrats to unite—while the Lecompton candidates for Congress and State Printer are probably successful by amall majorities who enjoyed a period of great prosperity. Upon

the return of peace, in 1814, things changed. By the treaty of Paris, the French were restored to their rights on the coast of Newfoundland, which they had enjoyed under the treaty of 1783, and the French fishery, encouraged by liberal bounties, revived and obtained a high degree of prosperitya prosperity the more aggravating to their British rivals, as the fall of prices which followed on the peace had reduced them to great distress.

From that day to this, the English fishermen have continued to regard the French with a good deal of iealousy. A profitable fishery having sprung up in the Straits of Belle Isle, and along the neighboring coasts of Labrador, the French were accused of intruding into it; and, not content with the watchfulness of the British cruisers, the colonists fitted out a ship of their own to look after these interlopers. To prevent the collisions thus threatened, and to arrange the rights of both parties on an equitable basis, a treaty was set on foot, by which the exclusive right of the French to the west coast of the island were limited to five specified fishing harbors, and an area of three miles round them. All the remainder of the west coast to be concurrently fished upon by both parties; but, for the purpose of drying the fish, the French were to have the exclusive use of the northern half of it, and the English of the scuthern half. In return for this concession on the west coast, the French were to be allowed a concurrent right of fishing, and of curing fish, on North Belle Isle, and on eighty miles of the adjacent coast of Labrador: but this right was to be limited to such parts of the coast as should remain unsettled

No sooner was the signing of this treaty known in Newfoundland than it called out very loud protests from the legislature. Such was the clamor raised that the British Government declined to ratifs it, and the subject of the Mutual Fishing Rights of the two nations was referred to a joint commission. The report of that commission is now daily expected in Newfoundland, and is waited for with a good deal of anxiety. The French are said to have fallen back on their rights under the treaty of 1783, which, as to the west coast of the island, would seem not hitherto to have been insisted upon. The Newfoundlanders cannot put up with the idea of giving up to foreigners the exclusive use of any part of the coast, and are even so beiligerent as to threaten war on their ewn account against the Freuch fishermen.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster-General, gives the following as the annual cost, from and after the 1st inst., of carrying the Mails between the Atlantic States and California;

twice a week, in four-house coaches.

3d. From San Antonio, by El Pase and Fort Yama, to San Diego, semi-monthly.

4th. From St. Joseph to Sait Lake City (at \$125,000), and from Sait Lake City to Placerville (at \$50,000).

Large as this aggregate is, it is a considerable reduction on the amount hitherto expended on these Mails. The new Nicaragua Mail costs less than baif the amount of that hitherto carried by way of Aspinwall and Panama; the St. Joseph. Salt Lake and Placerville Mails have recently been cut down one-balf; the Tehuantepec (costing some \$275,000 per annum) has been stopped; and we believe one sent overland from Missouri, called the Neosho, has shared the same fate. Here is an aggregate retrenchment of over \$600,000; yet our California Mails are still to cost \$1,141,000 per annum.

-We should not regard this as too much if the service were perfect; but it is far otherwise. The Ocean Mail is carried either way but twice a month: so that, for three-fourths of the time, its advices are anticipated by those of the scarcely slower Butterfield Mail, which is carried either way twice a week. But this Butterfield Overland route is at least five hundred miles longer than it need or should be, while nothing is carried on it but letters. Thus the European and other news colected for and transmitted to us at a heavy cost, is actually sent to California in letters and printed there in advance of its receipt in our columns, naking us pay for undermining and destroying ou own business. We pay heavily for the news, and then the Mails are so arranged that it shall prove a damage to us, so far as California is concerned. Is this the fair thing? We protest against any Mails being run which those who pay the legal rates are not at liberty to use.

We urge Congress to make early provision for the merging of all our California Mails in a single Daily Overland Mail, to be run on the most direct and expeditious route, and to carry everything offered that pays the legal rates of postage. This Mail should run from the Missouri River by the Kansas Gold Mines to Salt Lake City (or Camp Floyd), and thence by the new road opened by Capt. Simpsen to Carson Valley and Placerville, making the distance from Atchison or Leavenworth to San Francisco less than Two Thousand Miles, which may be easily traversed in sixteen days, and, after the first year, in fourteen. We are confident this Mail can be contracted for less than \$1,000 000 per annum, and that the postige crested by it will soon double, and ultimately treble, that derived from our present California Mails. Such a Mail would have a Telegraph working by its side throughout within the next two years. Why not have it authorized next Winter?

While many great problems of the mind still remain wrapped in mystery, the world is at last illuminated oncerning a question of universal interest, though, so far as we are able to perceive, of not very extensive importance. This question, briefly expressed. s. "Who struck John Stryker !" and the answer, similarly condensed, is, "Cornelius Wood." On this head, we are enabled to submit to the public the following authentic affidavit and confession of the vigorous yet repentant Corny:

\*\*City and County of New York — Cornelius Wood, being duly awarn, doth depose and say that, seeing so many false statements in the public press with reference to occurrences at the late Democratic State Couvention at Synamus, and finding that injustice is done to many persons by an act of his own, in which Mr. John Stryker was pushed from the platform at the Convention, the induced to make this deposition.

"And deposent saith that he went to that Convention as a politician to mathemate with other in the sentement which aways. can to participate with others in the excitement which away isse at such piaces; that, holding an office at the time under furtys. Bushle a Co., the contractors for the Governmen while Store labor, he thought be could be of service to be pre-

"And this deponent further says, that he received a ticket to enter the Hall where the Convention was held from a person whem he knew to belong to the political interest opposed to Mayor Wood, from the fact that the ticket was signed by Peter Cagger, and that he has reason to believe was sent to him by Peter Cagger of Isanc V. Fowler, and that he considered himself as belonging to a party of men who intended to have a fight and break up the Convention if directed to do so, but in which the decrease did not invend to natificate.

s belonging to a party of meth was a belonging to a party of meth was a belonging to a party of meth was a better the party of the part

at the Convention, and that he is not in any manner connected with the Mozart Hail pultical organization or Mr. Wood "CORNELLUS WOOD.

"Sworm to this 1st day of October, 1859.
"JOHN J. ASUKVISE, Notary Public." New, this is what we call lucid and estisfactory. It seems that, like Peter Cagger and Isase V. Fowler, Mr. C. Wood is a politician, employed in

a Government public store, and that he went to Syrscuse partly because he himself thought he could be of service there, and partly because he was desired to do so by some enemy or enemies of Mayor Wood. "He considered himself as belong-"ing to a party of men who intended to have a fight and break up the Convention, if directed to "do so "-but in this fight he virtuously intended not to act with the party of which he thus considered himself a member. However, when Capt. Eynders commenced the fighting, Corny's ideas underwent a change; though be still seems to have labored under some mental confusion. Being told to go on the platform and push off the man who pretended to act as chairman, he made a mistake, and, instead of knocking down Mr. Alvord, Word's functionary, he knocked down Mr. Stryker, who was there as the representative of Cagger. Thus, it clearly appears that this event was ore of those mistakes to which, in a Democratic scrimmage, parties are always exposed; and that, instead of being a device of the Hon Fernando Wood, bent on the conquest of his foes, it was an accidental blunder of one of Cagger's and Fowler's own bruisers. We trust, then, that Mr. Stryker will bear no grudge against the distinguished Democrat who has given him such striking proof of his espacity; and we suggest that it would be a good thirg for him not only to forgive his temporary assailant, but to sign a recommendation which shall induce Mr. Schell or Mr. Fowler to give to Corny a much better office than that whose duties he now so capably and conscientiously performs.

The N. Y. Times utters the following:

"If the conservative portion of their [the Southern] people will the the political affairs of the country into their own bards they can easily disarm Northern sectionalism of the only weapons which make it formidable. The question will be substantially decided by the South in the Charleston Convention."

-Though we might demur to the cool assumption that "the conservative portion" of the Southern people will be represented in the Charleston Convention, we will simply ask The Times to state distinctly what it means by "Northern sectional-"ism " Or more specifically.

1. Does it consider peaceful resistance to the establishment of Slavery in the Federal Territories "Northern sectionalism?"

2. Dees it consider legal and peaceful efforts to terminate the existence of Slavery in the Southera States " Northern sectionalism ?"

3. In other words-Does The Times deem the existence of Slavery in the Southern States beneficial to those States, or the diffusion of their peculiar institution" over new territories an end which those States should desire and labor to attain ?

The City of New-York is about the unluckiest litigact that we have any knowledge or memory of. We scarcely recollect a single important case in which the City gained a verdict, while she has been beaten, and badly cast in damages, so often that her legal defeats must form a harrowing catalogue for her tax-payers. The last case—that involving the title to the real estate known as West Washington Market-mulcts her to the extent of \$50,000 to \$60,000; and this verdict is assumed to draw after it claims for back-rents to an appalling amount. Was it necessary, was it wise, on the part of our City functionaries, to brave this issue? Doubtiess, the City might have avoided or adjusted this claim for back rents altogether by conceding the State's title to the property at the time of the first assertion of that title. Cannot some settlement be now made that will shield this over-taxed ity from that claim of back rents, or at least from he greater part of it? If such a settlement be practicable, and the City's lawyers have no wellgrounded hope of defeating the State's title entirely, we urge an immediate settlement of this controversy. Its prosecution may be sport for the lawyers, but it is very melancholy fun for our City's tax-payers.

The slaves are being moved out of Missouri with great rapidity. The owners are sending and selling them to the South, and very soon whole counties will be without a single bondman. This is not surprising. It is certain that the State will soon proide, by law, for the emancipation of all the negroes within its borders, and the proprietors of that species of property naturally pre'er to sell them for the igh prices now prevailing in the market, rather han to have them taken from them a year or two bence at the estimation of public appraisers. The Southern attempt to force Slavery into Kanaas by fraud and violence, is bearing the blessed fruits of Liberty. The "irrepressible conflict" is peacefully advancing toward its conclusion.

Some time since, a project was set on foot for a federative union among all the British provinces north of us. This project did not meet with much favor; but it is suggested by some of the Canadian journals that a union of this character might well be substituted as relates to Canala merely, for that which now exists. The use of the French and English languages in Parliament, the utter dissimilarity of institutions, and the fact that, as things are a double Government is maintained, are urged in behalf of this arrangement. By putting both the federal and provincial Governments on an economical basis, the proposed system, it is urged, need cost no more than the present one.

SCHOOL TEACHER BRUTALLY ASSAULTED .- Last night about 91 o'clock, Mr. Francis McCue, one of the teachers in the Fourth Ward evening school, got into an altercation with a fellow named O'Niel, at the corner of Pearl and William streets, when the latter, becoming greatly enraged, drew a small club and made a pass with it at McCue, who warded off the blow. McCue then drew a pistol and fired two shots at O'Niel, but peither took effect. O'Niel, infuriated by the attempt to shoot him down, rushed upon McCue, and struck him over the head with the club, inflicting a wound four or five inches in length, which penetra ted to the bone. Immediately thereupon he fled into the Sixth Ward, whither he was pursued and overtaken, and given into the custody of Officer Diven. The prisoner was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-House, and upon complaint of McCue, who followed him thither, was locked up by Sergeart Robbins. The trouble is said to have been caused by O'Niel's endeavoring to force himself into the school under Mo-Cue's care against the will of the latter. McCae had his wound dressed by the District Surgeon, and was then conveyed home.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATION .- Last evenng the Republican delegates to the VIth Assembly District Convention met at the Odeon, Brooklyn, and nominated Charles M. Briggs, esq., for Assembly, and Demas Strong and D. M. Meeker delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

The American Convention met also at the Odeon, and adjourned without making any nomination.

THE LATEST NEWS.

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. al Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859. The publication of the bids for transportation of supplies to our army in Utah will again call public attention to the enormous expenditure for that object. Thousands of men and thousands of wegons are still employed in the service, and draught mules, horses, and oxen are counted by tens of thousands. For every ration delivered to our soldiers in Utah, hundreds of like character are consumed upon the road in getting the single one to its destination. If in the the place of the present system of transporting supplies from Missouri, the Government would invite proposals for supplying provisions, and so forth, from the products of Utah, who doubts that they would not be forthcoming. If Utah can raise provisions enough for her permanent population, it is quite certain that the stimulus of the hope of gain would augment production sufficient to supply the additional requirement for the army. The civilians there must be in the proportion of at least twenty to one of the military. I am informed by those whose official position enables them to have knowledge upon the subject, that the average cost per tun for transportation is about \$500. It is said that the bids of Mesers, Irving, White & Magraw are a little less than those of Russell, Majors & Co., who themselves bid some 30 per cent less than what they received under their old contract. Awards will not be given until the return of Secretary Floyd, when points in respect to informalities will be deter-

Mr. John C. Rives has returned from Kentucky, and reports that Mr. Casey of the United States Treasury is improving in health.

Mr. Horatio King, First Assistant Postmaster General, has been sent on to New-York by Mr-Hoit to give direction to the California mails on the 5th.

To the Associated Press.

mined.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

Although the bids for army transportation have been opened it is understood no contracts will be made for some days. The Department will especially take care that the troops in Utah shall be promptly supplied. It was stated in the advertisement, inviting proposals, that the right would be "reserved of rejecting any or all bics which might be offered," and this, it is presumed, was in view of the fact that some might be so low as not to insure a compliance with the public demands.

The new Commissioner of the Land Office, ex mem ber of Congress, Smith, of Tennessee, will exter upon his duties next week.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow, or

Wednesday, for a brief sojourn at Wheatland. Mr. Lisbon was to-day formally received as Minister The Postmaster has returned. He resumed his de

Additional reports have reached this city from respectable sources of a contemplated fillulatering invasion of Central America. If it shall appear that our expedition for this purpose is in progress, every means will be taken to intercept it. The orders heretofore issued by this Government on that subject are in full

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Oct. 2, 1859. The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the

9th ult., arrived this evening.

The California State Election on the 7th resulted in he undoubted choice of Milton S. Latham, the Lecompton Democratic candidate for Governor, by a

very large majority—perhaps 20,000.

Mesers. Scott and Burch are probably elected to Congress, although their opponents, Messrs. Baker and McKibben, who received the united vote of the Rupublican and Anti-Lecompton parties, have the benefit of a slight doubt in their favor. The Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, who was also apported by the Republicans, has a slight chance of election. With these possible exceptions, the Democratic-Lecompton State ticket is elected by an immense majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Democratic. It would be about a week before the official returns were coun'ed.

The "People's Reform" ticket, being the regular accession to that inaugurated in 1856, by the Vigilance Committee, has again triumphed in San Fran-

cisco, by a handsome majority.

Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, business had been a good deal interfered with by the State try had been experienced. A number of arrivals had occurred from Atlantic and foreign ports, from which a few sales are reported. The market remained firm and quotations unchanged.

The British ship Forest Monarch was wrecked on the 24th ult., while on her way from San Francisco to Puget's Sound.

Another Fillibuster Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

A special Washington dispatch to The North American says that another formidable fillibuster expedition s preparing against Nicaragua. A portion has succeeded in leaving New-York and Charleston, but no demonstration is to be made until the plans are fully matured. Gen. Wheat is to have an important position in the crusade.

> Town Election. New-London, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

At the town election here to-day the Republicans lected their entire ticket by a majority of about 100. For Town Clerk the vote stood: Giles Burley, Rep., 448; Dennis, Dem., 351.

City Election.

BEIDGEFORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 3, 1859. In the City Election, held here to-day, Silas C. Booth Republican) was elected Mayor, over E. B. Goodsell (Democrat), by 85 majority—a gain of about 50. The Republicans also elect all the Aldermen, Councilmen, and other officers, by an average majority of about 8.

The State Fair.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 3, 1859. The State Fair opened well to-day. The accommodations on the ground for the exhibitors are far supeperior to the average. A large amount of stock has already arrived, and the display of horses and cattle promises to be very brilliaut.

The American Telegraph Company have extended their lines to the Fair Ground, and will establish an office there during the exhibition.

Senatorial Nomination.

Wm. H. Ferry of this city, was to-day nominated for Senator by the Republicans of this District.

Later from Rio de Janeiro. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 25th of August re received.

The following ships had just arrived there: Banshee

from Baltimore, Rhine from Newcastle, Glenwood from New-York, Marion from Pernambuco, Chevaller from New-York.

The ship Paladin had easiled for Baltimore, and the Imperader for New-Orleans. The Adelaide for Baltimore, and the Old Hickory and Reindeer for Philadelphia, had also sailed in ballast.

Engine-House Burned.

The engine house of Volunteer Company No. 8 of this city was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the hose carriage, hose, etc. The cogine was also nearly destroyed. The building was new, and had been occupied by the Company but for a few days. Loss about \$4,000.